

NORTH STATE LAWMAKERS

Work That is Being Done By the North Carolina Lawmakers.

Owing to the death of a member of the House, but little was done in either branch of the legislature Thursday.

The following bills passed their final readings: For the prevention of fraudulent trading. The bill provides against the use of a name, not that of the proprietor, and against a married woman conducting the store of her husband without her own name. It prevents fraudulent trading by men in the names of their wives, and if a woman does business in her own name, the act makes her a freetrader.

A message was received from the House in a resolution on the death of Representative Phipps, and asking that a committee of four from the House and two from the Senate be appointed to accompany the body home. The memorial was adopted and Senators Taylor and Long, of Iredell, were appointed the Senate committee. Taylor moved that the Senate adjourn on account of the death of Phipps. This action was taken.

A brief session was held in the House Thursday, after which adjournment was taken out of respect of the memory of Representative Phipps, who died Wednesday afternoon.

The Divorce Bill. In the House Friday the only matter of importance was the divorce question.

Ward Bill Passes. In the Senate Friday there was much discussion on the Ward liquor bill, it being a special order for noon. At the close of the discussion, Ward called or previous questions. Vann's amendment as to the size of towns was lost, but that providing that the law shall become effective January 1 next was adopted. All other amendments were voted down, and the bill passed its second reading—25 to 16. Gilliam objected to the third reading, and Scales' motion to suspend the rule and put it on a third reading failed to get the necessary two-thirds vote. The Senate then adjourned.

In the Senate Saturday there were a number of petitions and bills presented.

The act known as the Ward bill came up for third reading.

Ward Bill Passes. To amend the public laws of 19 regulating the manufacture and sale of liquor in North Carolina. Stubbs offered an amendment providing that the act should not apply to incorporated towns where liquor is now being manufactured under the provisions of the Watts act. Stubbs said the amendment was but fair. Zollicoffer sent forward an amendment providing that nothing in the bill should be construed to alter or amend the Watts law of 1905. Stubbs' amendment was put and lost by a vote of 18 to 9.

Ward accepted the amendment of Zollicoffer. Williams said he wanted to serve notice on the Senate that for years the west had stood by the Democratic party at a sacrifice to aid the men of the east. "I am not in favor of making the matter one of politics, but it has been made a matter of politics and it has come to this, that the west must lose in politics, and it will proclaim in the west that we will not support any officer who has favored this bill, and I serve notice on the gentleman from the east that if this bill is passed the west will not vote to return him to the United States Senate. Alexander said he did not believe the bill would affect the Democratic party in his section. Even many Republicans were for the passage of the bill. He denied that the rights of any people were being encroached upon, and that those affected were the men manipulating the various businesses, who were encroaching upon the rights of the State. McLean said the west was far in advance of the east in temperance, and that Williams was mistaken. Thorne replied to Williams and said that the east appreciated what the west had done for it, now the east wanted to help the west by driving from it whiskey manufacturing. Eller offered an amendment making the time when the act should go into effect, July 1st, 1906. Ward said, feeling sure the bill was going into effect, he did not desire to injure any man's business, and personally would not oppose it. Webb suggested an addition to Eller's amendment, that such towns as were now manufacturing whiskey would not be affected until January 1st, 1906, to which Eller agreed, but these amendments were lost and the bill passed third reading with only two votes in opposition.

The message from the Governor regarding the bonds held by Schafet Bros., of New York, was read, also the correspondence it transmitted. Zollicoffer offered a resolution relative to the South Dakota judgment, appointing the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Speaker of the House and Attorney General a special committee to investigate the South Dakota bond issue and ascertain what amount is due the bondholders and to issue a warrant upon the State Auditor to pay this sum.

The bill to protect water supplies, by providing that the act shall apply to water companies now organized and hereafter organized was taken up, the House having added an amendment to the bill, providing that it shall not apply to artesian wells. Boddie moved that the Senate refuse to concur in the amendment. The motion was adopted and the Senators from Buncombe and Yancey were appointed as a conference committee.

The House spent the day in a quiet manner. The following bills were ratified: To amend the charter of Hendersonville, relating to collection of taxes; to elect commissioners and justices of the peace in Washington county by the people; to amend the law relative to hunting on lands of another in Robeson county; to allow the commissioners of Wake county to make an appropriation to the Wake County Women's Association for the betterment of public schools; to protect owners of swine in Tyrrell county; for relief of Piedmont Land and Improvement Company; to regulate time of holding courts in Jackson county; to incorporate the Rouse Banking Company; to amend charter of American Warehouse Company; to incorporate Haywood Institute; to prevent killing of squirrels in Wake, Deane and Tyrrell counties;

to amend charter of Southern Conservatory of Music; to prevent hunting on land of another without written consent in Martin county; to allow the board of education of Yancey county to pay N. W. Horton \$40 out of the general school fund; to allow Caswell county to submit questions of issuing bonds for improving public roads to a vote of the people; to pay expenses of visiting committees to educational institutions; to pay expenses of the inaugurating of the governor; to pay expenses of the committees investigating the penitentiary farm on Roanoke river; resolution requesting Senators and Representatives in Congress from North Carolina to use their influence to secure proper appropriation for the improvement of Cape Fear river.

In the Senate Monday there was little done. The following bills passed their third readings:

To incorporate the Tuckasee Railway; to incorporate the Asheville & Northern Railway; to amend the charter of Rocky Mount in regard to the improvement tax; to amend public laws of 1903 relative to graded schools in Alamance; to amend public laws 1899 relative to public roads in Alleghany; relative to the killing of bear in Cedar Creek, and Beaver Dam townships, in Cumberland county; for the better protection of travel in Tyrrell county; to amend public laws of 1899 relative to the use of tires on wagons in certain counties; to allow justices of the peace half fees in certain cases. A resolution to pay the stenographers in the engrossing clerk's office \$4 per day; to pay the expenses of the committee visiting the insane asylums of Morganton and Goldsboro.

At 11:30 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

In the House the following bills passed final reading: To provide for working public roads in Macon; to amend the charter of Mount Airy; to authorize a special tax for building a bridge across the French Broad river in Jackson county; to amend the charter of the Durham & Southern Railway; to allow Waynesville to make a contract for an electric light plant; to allow Durham to issue school bonds; to make territory within the corporate limits of Lincolnton a graded school district; to allow Goldsboro to issue bonds; to amend the Buncombe stock law; to incorporate Walnut, in Madison county; to allow Camden county to levy a special tax; to provide sewerage for Monroe.

Election Liquor Bill. The House took up the bill making it a misdemeanor to sell or give away liquor within five miles of a voting place on election day, with an amendment incorporated by the committee providing that a man could give away a drink, provided that he did not do so with intent to influence the election, following the election law of The Code.

Messrs. McNinch and Alexander, of Mecklenburg; Davis, and Murphy, of Buncombe, spoke against the amendment, saying it would be well enough to suspend the dispensing of liquor in private houses one day in two years, and claimed it would be far better to do this than by adopting the amendment to practically license the giving away of liquor on election day. It would be impossible to convict anybody under the language of the amendment. Mr. Winborne said it was an outrage to brand every man a criminal who, in the privacy of his home, should extend a common courtesy to a friend, simply because it happened to be on election day. Under the proposed law a man would be a criminal who gave his wife or cook a small dram to ease the toothache or such like affliction. Mr. Murphy, of Buncombe, again spoke, saying he had seen young men who were temperate dead drunk on free Republican election liquor in Buncombe county on election day. To require the State to prove the intent would be to nullify the law. The county of Buncombe, regardless of politics, desired to break up this disgrace of using whiskey to influence elections. Mr. Powers offered an amendment striking out the words "with the intent to influence the election." This was adopted by a large majority. Mr. Winborne offered an amendment making it a crime to give away cigars and tobacco on election day, but this was defeated. Mr. Murphy, of Buncombe, contended that whiskey would take an elector's thinking faculties away, while tobacco would not. Mr. McNinch nodded approval at this argument and asked Mr. Winborne if he honestly desired the amendment to pass.

A \$3,500 Verdict. Nashville, Special.—In the circuit court the jury in the case of the Southern Railway company vs. the United States Marble company reported a verdict for the defendant of some \$3,500 damages, \$1,200 being land and the remainder for damages sustained to other property and non-user of the property. The jury of view is said to have allowed \$200 more than the verdict calls for, and this has been the rule that the original jury of view was more liberal than the verdict of juries which sat on the case after appealed to court. This is one of the many condemnation proceedings.

These Should Not Marry. The woman who expects to have "a good, easy time."

The woman who wants to refurbish her house every spring.

The woman who buys for the mere pleasure of buying.

The woman who thinks that cook and nurse can keep house.

The woman who would die rather than wear last season's hat.

The woman who expects a declaration of love three times a day.

The woman who marries in order to have some one to pay her bills.

The woman who thinks she can get \$5,000 worth of style out of a \$1,000 income.

The woman who proudly declares that she cannot even wear a pocket handkerchief and never made up a bed in her life.—Philadelphia Record.

"Shall women run push-carts?" is now the burning question. Indeed they should, if the cart is one of the "go" variety and contains a baby.

HOUSE PASSES RATE BILL

Esch-Townsend Measure Goes Through Without Trouble.

TOTAL VOTE OF 326 TO 17

John Sharp Williams, the Minority Leader, Urged the Passing of Another Bill Made Up of the Davey Bill and Portions of the Shackleford Bill.—Mr. Williams Voted the Winning Measure

Washington, D. C.—After rejecting the minority substitute by 186 to 151 the House passed the Esch-Townsend bill by 326 to 17.

Under the special rule the time for the vote was set for 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and there were only two propositions before the House. One was the Esch-Townsend bill and the other the bill urged by John Sharp Williams, the minority leader, and made up of the Davey bill and portions of the Shackleford bill. The Democrats had demanded the right to amend the majority bill with provisions applying to private car companies and terminal preferences. The majority program, having been decided upon by the adoption of the rule, there was nothing left for the Democrats but to vote for their own bill and then take what they could get in the majority measure, which they did almost to a man.

During the debate there were expressions of praise for the President, whose fight for rate legislation was applauded when alluded to.

Mr. Pierce, of Tennessee, said the President had shown that he was the greatest leader this country had seen since the Civil War. He justified his support of the bill on the ground that it was Democratic doctrine, and had been urged by W. J. Bryan, who was also a leader on this subject.

John Sharp Williams, in closing for the minority, began by saying that the country owed the bill to the President. He congratulated the House on the prospect of the passage of such legislation, and on the fact that President Roosevelt had "been nominated by the Republican Party and elected by the people." He insisted that the President was beginning to assume a strong Democratic attitude, and expressed the hope that he might urge on Congress tariff revision and the reduction of the army. Then, growing sarcastic, he ridiculed the non-partisanship of the majority and the passing fear among Republicans that the President would "go over to the Democracy."

The bill which he had drawn and which the committee had repudiated was, in his opinion, only a rough draft which he had framed after conferences with the President and members of his Cabinet. The Esch-Townsend bill was not an Administration measure, nor could any bill be said to be an Administration measure. His own bill was as much an Administration bill as any, for it was, with the exception of two sections, the work of the Attorney-General.

In order to keep the record straight Mr. Williams demanded the yeas and nays on the minority substitute, and when that failed both he and Mr. Hepburn at the same time were demanding yeas and nays on the Esch-Townsend bill.

RED CROSS REORGANIZED. Secretary Taft Chosen President—Miss Barton Not at Meeting.

Washington, D. C.—As provided in the act of Congress for the reorganization of the society, the incorporators of the American National Red Cross met in the State Department. About two dozen persons were present. Miss Clara Barton was an absentee. Secretary Taft called the incorporators together.

A form of permanent organization was effected through the election of the following officers: President, William H. Taft; Treasurer, Charles H. Keep, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Counselor, Louis A. Pratt; Secretary, Anita Newcomb McGee; Executive Committee—Surgeon General W. K. Van Reypen, U. S. N., retired; Assistant Secretary of State, Francis B. Loomis; Judge Advocate General George B. Davis, U. S. A.; Medical Director Boyd, Commissioner James R. Garfield, Miss Boardman and Surgeon General Wyman.

This committee was authorized to proceed at once with the organization of branch Red Cross societies in every State and Territory in the Union, and will meet again in the course of a few days.

J. H. MANLEY DEAD. Maine Republican Leader Expires Suddenly.

Augusta, Me.—Joseph H. Manley, former Chairman of the Republican National Executive Committee, was found dead in bed.

Joseph H. Manley was born in 1842 at Farmington, Me. He was graduated from the Albany Law School. President Garfield made him postmaster of Augusta, and he held the office for seven years. He served for a time as Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Disaster For New York City. William H. Ten Eyck, president of the Aqueduct Commission, prophesied disaster in case there is any delay in providing additional water supply for New York City.

ENGLISH BIRTH RATE FALLS. That of the Past Year is the Lowest On Record.

London, Eng.—The birth rate for England and Wales in 1904 was 27.9 per thousand, the lowest on record. The rate has been steadily decreasing for years.

Elected to Board of Regents. Ex-Judge Lucian L. Shelden was elected a member of the New York State Board of Regents.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON.

The House Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions favorably reported a bill the purpose of which is to enable the holding of the proposed Jamestown Exposition. The bill carries an appropriation of \$2,650,000.

President Roosevelt signed the bill providing for construction of railroads in the Philippines.

It was officially announced that the White House that Frederick I. Allen, the Commissioner of Patents, would be retained in his present office during the new Administration.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Brigadier General William H. Carter reported engagements of scouts with Pulajanes, San Jose, Samar. Six guns captured. No casualties. Gustin, Second Lieutenant of Philippine Scouts, wounded, moderately; one scout killed, five wounded. Thousand Pulajanes located at Mount Tago, due East Calbayog. Our forces co-operating with native troops with good effect.

Captain Henry T. Allen, of the Sixth Cavalry, who left Manila about the middle of last December to take command of the constabulary on the Island of Samar, is about to return. The 'adrones are scattered and have been driven into the remote mountains, many of their leaders have been killed and 190 have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

Senor Abella, who was elected Governor of the province of Camarines, P. I., will not be allowed to take the office, Governor General Wright declaring that Abella bought votes openly in the government building.

Governor Wright had a conference with the municipal presidents of the Province of Cavite. He is arranging for the co-operation of all the insular forces against the ladrones. An additional force of constabulary has been placed in the field and the ladrones are now outnumbered and are scattering. Some of the native officials say that they have been obliged to feed the ladrones, and furnish information to them on penalty of having their property destroyed and being ruined.

DOMESTIC.

Louis Pra, chef of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, was stabbed on his way to work.

Judson Harmon, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Fred N. Judson, of St. Louis, Mo., were appointed special assistant attorneys-general to prepare the Santa Fe rebate cases.

The New York City Board of Aldermen with only one dissenting voice voted to grant a franchise to the New York and New Jersey Railroad Company for a tunnel up Sixth avenue, to connect with the one it has built under the Hudson River.

The Washington Government determined to bring Machen back from prison at Mountville, W. Va., and try him for the satchel fraud.

The indictment against the management of the Iroquois Theatre was quashed in Chicago, Ill., on the ground that it did not show any omission of duty on their part.

Justice Leventritt, of New York City, ordered that the remaining part of \$100,000 which Hannah Elias, the negro who is alleged to have swindled Isaac S. Platt out of \$600,000, withdrew from the bank must be paid over to the receiver of her property.

The date for the trial of Mrs. Chadwick in Cleveland, Ohio, was set for March 6.

The Thompson-Starrett Company was expelled from the Building Trades Employers' Association, of New York City.

Senator Martin Saxe introduced a tax bill affecting the owners of large fortunes who evade taxation in New York on account of residence in other States.

One hundred persons were injured, one mortally, in a crash of two Second avenue "L" trains in New York City.

Important commercial bodies of the Atlantic coast and Eastern trunk railroads organized to fight rate discrimination that is taking trade from them to Gulf ports.

President Taft, of the New York City Board of Education, was re-elected.

Christopher Smith, the boy burglar, of New York City, was held in \$8000 bail for the Grand Jury.

Chancellor McCracken, of the New York University, decrying the military trend of the times, forbade his students to join in parade at President Roosevelt's inauguration.

For the first time in sixty-five years an application was made to challenge the members of the New York County Grand Jury, the move being made in the Morse-Dodge tangle.

Two more alleged wives of Johann Hoch were discovered by the police, and a Chicago, Ill., chemist found that his last wife died from arsenical poisoning.

The Jordan-Marsh Company, of Boston, Mass., was alleged to have been robbed of about \$100,000 by a band of conspirators in the last five years.

FOREIGN.

Gorky's jailer says he is well treated.

Prince Louis of Battenberg, in command of a British cruiser squadron, will visit American ports in the course of a forthcoming cruise.

Rouvier's plan to separate church and state was submitted to the French Chamber of Deputies.

King Victor of Italy will found at his personal expense an international board of agricultural.

According to advices from Curacao revolutionary agents are collecting arms for a movement against President Castro.

The Russian authorities believe there was a conspiracy to slay the Procurator General of Finland, and active search will be made for the men associated with the assassin.

General Treppoff threatened to close the universities of St. Petersburg if "academic anarchy" continued. On the other hand, it is reported that the freedom of the press is to be enlarged in certain directions.

TWO NEW STATES ADMITTED

Oklahoma and Indian Territory Come Into Union as One State.

NEW MEXICO THE OTHER ONE

Debate of Many Hours in the Senate—Amendment Succeeding Amendment to Original Bill Proposed Before a Definite Agreement Could Be Settled Upon—Will Be Known as Oklahoma.

Washington, D. C.—At the end of a continuous debate that lasted almost nine hours, the Senate at 8:45 o'clock at night tentatively added two stars to the American flag by passing the joint Statehood bill admitting Oklahoma and Indian Territory to the Union as one State, to be known as Oklahoma, and elevating New Mexico to the dignity of another State, to bear the name of the present Territory. Arizona was eliminated from the provisions of the bill, so far as statehood is concerned. The action of the Senate must be concurred in by the House before it can become effective.

The long session was characterized by exciting incidents and many surprises. Beginning promptly when it convened at 12 o'clock, the Senate proceeded to consider the various amendments which had been suggested by the Committee on Territories and which had been passed over. One of the first of these taken up was the amendment prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in what is now Indian Territory for the next ten years, and this was displaced with a substitute offered by Mr. Gallinger, which extended the amendment to the entire State for twenty-one years. The substitute was adopted.

The first surprise of the day came when the committee accepted Mr. Foraker's amendment, providing for a separate vote by each of the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico on the Constitution to be adopted by the proposed State of Arizona.

That provision had scarcely been made a part of the bill, when Mr. Bard presented his amendment, which had been originally offered by Mr. Patterson, and which provided for the admission of New Mexico as a State without the addition of Arizona. This amendment proved to be the point around which all the subsequent proceedings of importance revolved.

It was at first adopted by the close vote of forty-two to forty. This vote was taken when the Senate was sitting in committee of the whole, and was reversed in the Senate proper by the tie vote of thirty-eight to thirty-eight.

Subsequently the Senate decided by a vote of thirty-eight to thirty-six to eliminate New Mexico and Arizona entirely from the bill, and this result had hardly been announced when Mr. Bard, in slightly changed form, renewed his proposition for the admission of New Mexico as a State, and this, in the form of the amendment, prevailed by the vote of forty to thirty-seven. One of the affirmative votes was, however, cast by Mr. Beveridge, in charge of the bill, for the purpose of moving the reconsideration of the vote.

He was prompt in entering this motion as soon as the result was announced, but the motion was laid upon the table by a vote of thirty-nine to thirty-eight. The effect was to eliminate Arizona from the bill and to establish a State of New Mexico and another of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. In this form the bill passed.

The defeat of the Bard amendment in the Senate after it had been adopted in committee of the whole gave rise to some interesting incidents. Mr. Bailey intimated that there had been a "trade" regarding the adoption of an amendment adding a portion of Arizona to Utah.

The Mormon question also received an airing during the day. While the provision for the separate admission of New Mexico was under consideration Mr. Burrows, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, announced his opposition to the bill, and stated that it was due to the practice of polygamy in that Territory to such an extent that he considered it unwise to take the administration away from the Federal authorities.

Mr. Dubois, Mr. McComas and Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, referred to the question of polygamy and to the revelations before the committee. The bill originated in the House and will go to conference.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The announcement that the United States Senate had passed the Statehood bill providing for joint admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, created great enthusiasm here. Public demonstrations of rejoicing took place in nearly every city and town of both Territories.

PROCURATOR OF FINLAND SLAIN

Assassin Shoots Czar's Ruler in Helsingfors.

Helsingfors, Finland.—J. M. E. Soisalon-Soininen, Procurator-General of Finland (who before he was ennobled was known by the name of Johansson), was assassinated by a young man whose identity has not been determined.

The assassin and Soininen's son were both wounded in an exchange of shots immediately afterward.

The motive for the killing apparently was political, the slain official being a prominent member of the Government party.

Heavy Damages For Collarbone.

John J. Harkins, of Montclair, N. J., has sued John H. Kent for \$20,000, alleging that Kent built a scaffolding from which Harkins fell and broke his collarbone.

Woman Dead at the Age of 107.

Henrietta Johnson died in London, England, at the age of 107. She was born in Baltimore, Md., U. S. A., and was in the service of an American family named Cator.



Things to Remember.
"A little hope, a little faith serene,
A little word of strength for those who fall,
A little smiling, tho' tears come between,
A little charity if need should call—
And, O! not patry in our life, nor small,
But big and fine and filled with sweet delight,
If that we keep, each for the sake of all,
These little things in sight."

Erected the Family Altar.

The following incident from the early manhood of the late General Clinton B. Fisk is but one of many. He had thrown himself into business pursuits after his marriage, and gradually had ceased to think of religion. One night about four years after his marriage his little three-year-old daughter came and knelt at his knee to say her evening prayer. It was a trying experience to the young father, especially when Mary prayed, "God bless papa and mamma." It was still worse when, rising to kiss him good night, the child asked: "Papa, why don't you pray?" He made some light answer and went off to the bank to balance his accounts. But he was deeply moved. When he returned home and he and his wife were alone he said: "Did you hear the question Mary asked me? 'Papa, why don't you pray?' answered Mrs. Fisk. 'Well, Jenny, I've been thinking it all over, and I've made up my mind that with God's help we'll have the prayer there ought to be in this household hereafter. If you'll hand me the Bible we'll begin now.' They did so; the family altar was reared, and never after, either in sunshine or in storm, was it taken down.

In His Own Likeness.

God made man in His own likeness, is the statement of Scripture. Man sprang from the animal kingdom; the statement of science. The Bible nowhere maintains he did so. It simply goes back further than our scientific observation can penetrate and seizes upon that primal element, further still, is not the entire animal creation as dust compared to man? But be sure that man is man not by any inherent force of evolution. The animal cannot propagate the human. Like begets like. God breathed into the dust and it became a living soul, after that it was prepared by being carried up through unnumbered centuries of animalistic differentiation if you like.—Rev. Dr. Robert McDonald, New York.

The Church Democratic.

The distinction in the mind of the common people is not that of terms, but of fact. "Consecration" and "ordination" as well as "order" and "office" mean little to us except as they stand for the principles of our beloved Methodism upon which we stand. The church remains unshaken. The people are the church—we common people, God bless us!—and no fine woven web of "explanations" can substitute any other Episcopalianism than that we both give and can take away the power, we reside in as the body of Christ!—Rev. George H. Birney.

Take Heart.

Is there one among you who is cast down and discouraged? Has the way seemed rough, the burden heavy? Have you been thwarted, opposed and perhaps inclined to give up? Take heart, my friend, Per crucem, ad lucem! Per aspera, ad astra! By the rough road to the stars! I hear the angels of heaven coming this way. I see the light streaming through the gates. The odors of the King's garden flow toward us. Oh, the hosannas and hallelujahs! The glory dazzles like a sunburst. Life! Life! eternal life!—Rev. Dr. J. J. Burrell.

Joy of Production.

Every one of us has been to some factory or industrial centre where through the lack of sympathy between the people and the managers there has been a stolidity and even sultriness of temper, and where the people have gone to their work and returned home with a heavy tread and joyless. They have stayed there only because they had to. They have taken no pride or satisfaction in their labor, because of a sense of injustice or hopelessness. Those conditions need changing, to bring into play hopefulness and the "joy of production."—Bishop William Lawrence, Boston.

Support the Missionaries.

Robert E. Speer says: "If Christianity is what the New Testament represents, and the experience of millions of Christians proves, it is the business of all who have received it to support the missionaries who are trying, not to bear this or that fruit of Christianity to heathen lands, but to plant there its roots, that they may produce among each people the living works of God."

The First Martyr.

James and John were both with Christ on the mount of the transfiguration, and James was so passionately friendly with Christ that he was the first martyr after the cross, for he saw Jesus only and believed in what he saw. Passing to these later centuries we find that men and women do not see Jesus only, but look at all things in a far more worldly manner.—Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., Yale College.

When Money is Evil.

It is commonly supposed that money is the root of evil. Such, however, is not the case. Money in itself is neither good nor bad. Whether money is a curse or blessing depends wholly upon the manner in which it is used. It is the excessive love of money that may be termed the root of evil; it is when money becomes the master, instead of being our slave.—Rabbi A. Guttenacher, Baltimore.

Keep Thy Heart.

Heaven's most impressive caution is "Keep thy heart with all diligence"—guard it, protect it, keep it pure—"for out of it are the issues of life." (Prov. 4:23). It controls our destiny for life or worse, even to eternity. It is a fountain, whose waters may heal and bless, or poison and blight, wherever they flow forth.—Bishop Geo. D. Cummins.

Hold to the Bible.

Hold fast to the Bible. Write its precepts on your hearts and practice them in your lives. To the influence of this book we are indebted for the progress made in true civilization and to this we must look as our guide in the future.—Grant.

The Attitude of Reverence.

When the soul becomes accustomed to the attitude of reverence, love and obedience toward God, it is heaven on earth.—Bishop O. P. Fitzgerald.

Choose the Best.

Choose always the way that seems the best, however rough it may be. Custom will render it easy and agreeable.—Scottish Reformer.

Activity Leads to Good.

Life is but a short day, but it is a working day. Activity may lead to evil, but inactivity cannot be led to good.—Scottish Reformer.